



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1879.

It is hoped that the recent shooting of one low blackened by another in San Francisco may lead to induce the radicals to conceive the possibility of murders growing out of politics in other sections of the country than the unfortunately named South. The Dixon affair was but enough, but the victim in that knew what he had to expect, was prepared for his fate, did attempt to ward it off, and failing in that, tried at least to secure the company of his assailant in his passage across the dark flood. The Kallach case, however, was infinitely worse, for the victim in it was treacherously and cowardly shot down, and fell in his tracks without the means of defending himself or the disposition to do so if he had. If the comparison of the two cases is so favorable to Yezzo as regards the crime itself, much more so it is as regards the manner in which the crime was treated by the community in which it was committed. In the former case the assailant delivered himself to the civil magistrate at once, had a preliminary examination according to law, and in accordance with the provisions of that law was bailed for his appearance at court. All was done quietly and in order. In the latter the assailant was assaulted by a mob immediately after the shooting, and, with the policemen who attempted to protect him, was knocked about and beaten, the prison in which he is confined threatened with demolition, himself with Lynch law, and the whole city of San Francisco so excited and alarmed that the State and National governments are called on the former for protection, the latter for assistance. There are bad men everywhere, but a comparison of the criminal statistics of this country shows that the ratio of crime among the white people is greater in the North than in the South; and if a whole community is to blame for the misdeeds of one of its members, as the radicals asserted in the Yezzo case, but which untenable position no unprejudiced man will assume, the ratio of that city in a much worse light than those of their fellow countrymen who reside in Yezzo.

While all wrong on the State debt question the Richmond Whig is certainly "spicy," and in its old age has lost none of "the fire of its youth." But that such talents should be so misdirected. In our youth, in "the good old days now gone forever" we were wont to look to the Whig for political guidance, and therefore the more regret its present course, and hope it may yet be brought to see the error of its ways and turn therefrom, for with all its faults we love it still.

Mrs. Kallach should come on to Washington at once. She would, doubtless, be appointed to a lucrative position in the Treasury, and, if De Young escapes the mob now howling for his blood, when his trial comes on William E. Chandler will volunteer to accompany her back to San Francisco to testify in the case, and Secretary Thompson will present him with a pair of pistols, at the Government's expense, to defend himself against the "barbarians" of that city.

Postmaster General Key denies the soft impeachment by which he was credited with the remark that governmental officials have no time for partisan work. As this was one of the exceedingly low and sensible remarks attributed to Mr. Key since he accepted a position in Mr. Hayes' cabinet, we are sorry his disclaimers is authoritative.

The August number of the American reprint of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine has been received from its publishers, The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York. Its contents are: Godfrey's White Queen, Notes from Cyprus, Rosta, Stock Jobbing and the Stock Exchange, St. Ned's in Cornwall, India and the Silver Question, and Contemporary Literature.

Sudden Restoration to Health.—A case of sudden and unexpected restoration to health of an old lady living in the western part of the city, is attracting some attention in that locality. The person who has thus been so suddenly restored to health is a Mrs. Trayham, an old lady who has been confined to her bed and chair for very many years from rheumatic gout, and during all these years unable to put her foot to the floor without the assistance of some one. The invalid during this period suffered a great deal of pain at times, which she bore with Christian fortitude and without murmuring, continuing to pray earnestly for return of health and strength, if it was the Divine will that it should be given her. No change nor improvement, however, was noticed in her condition until one day last week when she arose as usual and was removed from bed to her chair which occupied its accustomed place in the room. Her limbs were sore and swollen, and so far as locomotion was concerned, as useless as they had been at any period during the many years of her sufferings. Soon after being placed in her seat, the invalid says that all of a sudden she felt entirely relieved of stiffness in the limbs and arose, little dreaming that she would be able to walk. The ability to rise without help, encouraged her to attempt to cross the room which she did for the first time in years without assistance or pain. Finding that locomotion had been restored, the old lady was so overjoyed that she could not keep quiet, but continued her pedestrian feats through the day as much delighted as a child when it takes its first step in learning to walk. The pain and swollen condition of the affected parts had all disappeared and the sufferer in a moment, it is said, had regained the health she enjoyed before she was stricken down with the disease which deprived her of the power of walking. Since the remarkable miracle of her sudden recovery, Mrs. Trayham, I am told, continues in good health, and takes daily walks about the house and yard.—*Richmond Cor. Petersburg Index Appeal.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Six hundred more colliers have struck in North Staffordshire, England.
The plague has appeared on the Turco-Persian frontier.
France has shipped \$1,000,000 to the United States in the last three weeks.
Prince Jerome Napoleon has purchased the Paris L'Ordre. It will hereafter advocate an energetic republicanism and repudiate hereditary imperialism.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Count Szecenyi, while there recently, declared his unwillingness to succeed Count Andrássy as premier of Austro-Hungary.
A great shooting contest was concluded at Versailles yesterday, in which Milton Farrow, the American marksman, gained the forty-third prize.

A Berlin dispatch says Gen. Lanza's expedition is suffering terribly from heat, dysentery and scurvy ailments. His horses are doing in great numbers and are very scarce.

A Belgrade dispatch reports that the Veli of Kosova has informed the Serbian Government that he will be unable to prevent an invasion of Serbia by a large force of Albanians now collected on the frontier.
The American sailors at the port of Liverpool have drawn up a petition to Consul General Packard praying for the appointment of an American shipping master at that port to prevent exorbitant charges.

King Alfonso will return to Laredo on Tuesday, where he will hold a council. Senors Silveira and Magela will probably be appointed ambassadors to Vienna to solicit the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine.
The Paris Patrie states that an interview was held in France between the Count de Chambord and leading legitimists, at which it was decided to pursue a policy of temporization. This announcement lacks confirmation.

The Varian has taken special steps with several governments to prevent any judicial recognition of the old Catholics. It is understood that its representations in this respect have been favorably entertained.
It is stated that the English government has refused to continue the suspension of the contagious diseases act so far as it relates to Canada in the event of the embargo against American cattle coming into Canada being removed.

The Turkish minister of finance has informed the Porte that 500,000 Mussulman refugees are being maintained in addition to the Turkish army, and that he declines all responsibility for the financial catastrophe that this state of affairs renders inevitable.

A dispatch from Bushire says the drought has severely effected the spring harvest in South Persia and the Bakhti and Bazarah districts in Asiatic Turkey. The price of wheat in Mesopotamia has risen to three times the usual rate.

A dispatch from Calcutta says that a mining engineer employed by the British Government to examine the Wynaad gold fields, Malabar, reports to the Viceroy of India that there is not much gold left in the Aluvial deposits but that the quartz contains gold in greater proportions than many of the successfully worked Australian reefs.

A Vienna dispatch states that the diplomatic relations between the Austrian and Russian Cabinets are less cordial than between any two cabinets in Europe, and that the friendly intercourse which existed between the two courts for many years has also entirely ceased. The differences between Russia and Germany are considered here to be on the eve of passing from the stage of newspaper controversy to that of diplomatic precaution. The entire press asserts that the friendship between Austria and Germany will be proved in case of need by deeds.

YELLOW FEVER.

There were seventeen new cases and nine deaths from yellow fever in Memphis Saturday, and nineteen new cases and eight deaths yesterday. During a storm Saturday night a frame building, occupied by Mrs. Hollis and two children, in South Memphis, all sick with the fever was blown down. Mrs. Hollis will probably die from exposure. Thieves continue depredations upon unprotected houses.

Mrs. Van Buren, a Memphis refugee, was found suffering from what was supposed to be an attack of yellow fever in the Pennsylvania railroad depot, in Jersey City, Saturday night, and was taken to the Jersey City Charity Hospital.

No new cases of the fever are reported from New Orleans, and only one case is reported at the Louisville Hospital.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Ten new cases were reported by the Board of Health this morning, two of whom are colored. Among the whites are Miss E. C. Brookshire, F. B. Russell, Minnie L. Woodward, G. H. Thompson, Dr. R. E. Richardson, Geo. E. Taylor. Eight deaths have occurred since last night, J. B. Thierack, John McDermott, Jeff. D. Foster, James E. Barker, Pete Cattano, Michael Taylor, Henry Bartram and John McCann, colored. A telegram received from the city board of health contradicts the report of yellow fever at St. Louis. The weather has cleared off. The thermometer at day light this morning indicated sixty-four.

PENSACOLA, Fla., August 25.—The Pensacola Board of Health has established quarantine against freight and passengers from New Orleans.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—The West India and Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer America, Capt. Walker, which sailed from Aspinwall for Liverpool on the 15th inst., encountered heavy weather which at sea, between Savanilla and Carthagena. Two ships were struck by lightning, and one of her masts is reported to have been completely shattered. No losses of life were occasioned nor any serious damage done.

Disturbances occurred at Panama on the 10th inst. during the polling for members of the national Legislature. The party in opposition to the present administration [national] planned the stealing of the ballot box at the Central precinct of the city, and for that purpose some of them began a fight, others of the party being instructed to secure the ballot box in the confusion. Their plans were frustrated by two officers of the Colombian Guard, who used their revolvers freely, scattering the crowd right and left. In a few minutes a strong guard of police armed with rifles surrounded the polling booth and preserved order until the close.

One of the principal leaders of the negro party, as it is called here, a stalwart black named Casimiro De LaRosa, was killed the other day at a small town named Chopo. He went there to electioneer in the interest of his party, creating a disturbance, when the Alcalde ordered his arrest and put him in the stocks. The next morning he was released and assured the people that he would go to Panama and bring twenty-five of his friends, turn down the town and kill those who had been instrumental in procuring his arrest the day before. He was again arrested and replaced in the stocks, when some men disguised emerged from the neighboring woods, and, in spite of the efforts of the Alcalde to save him, actually hacked him to pieces with their machetes. The public are well satisfied to be rid of so dangerous a desperado, although the manner of his taking off was frightfully cruel.

Killed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John Rivers, a travelling watch and clock repairer, was killed yesterday (Sunday) morning in a drunken brawl in his brother's house at Theresa, New York.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Messrs. W. B. G. Summatt and Charles T. Green are candidates for the House of Delegates from Fairfax.

The game law as amended by the last Legislature allows the hunting of deer after the 1st of September. Patridges are exempted until the 15th of October.

The District Conference of the Methodist Church will convene at Salem, September 2nd. On the 4th inst. O. O. Good Templars propose to hold a grand celebration at the same place.

Colonel John R. Popham announces that hereafter the Southern Litcherizer, which has heretofore been published on Saturday, will be issued regularly on Monday.

Rev. J. L. Curry, of Richmond, who has accepted the appointment of State Censor and is now engaged in filling appointments in Southwest Virginia, will be in Warrenton in a short time and may be expected to speak there on the debt question.

Mr. W. W. Weaver, near Lovettsville, Loudoun county, raised this season 750 bushels of wheat on 22 acres of timothy and blue grass and fallow. He harvested, rolled and shelled the grain, had it in fine condition and sowed only 100 lbs. of fertilizer.

The handsome residences at the corner of 6th and Grace streets in Richmond, which were recently purchased by the Westmoreland club, must have cost its original owner, the late W. H. McFarlane, with the ground attached, not less than \$20,000 or \$30,000. The present owners paid \$17,000 for it at a public auction sale a few weeks ago.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The St. Louis Times Journal was sold on Saturday for \$50,000.

A car load of silver ore was shipped from Fredericktown, Madison county, Mo., yesterday to be reduced at the smelting works in St. Louis.

The radical State organizations, so called, at Washington, about which there has been so much trouble, are organizing in such a way as not to interfere with the President's order.

One hundred and fifty dollars has thus far in five days been deposited in the letter boxes at the New York postoffice for the relief of orphans of yellow fever victims at Memphis.

An incendiary fire at Farmer City, Ill., Saturday, destroyed twenty-four buildings and burned out twenty-two firms. The main part of the business section of the city is in ruins. The total loss is about \$100,000. There were no fire engines in the place and not much water.

A terrific cyclone struck Orange, Texas, Friday, the wind blowing down fences, uprooting houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. Nearly all the sawmills are damaged and several million feet of lumber were blown or floated away. The steamer Flora was sunk, cars standing on the tracks were blown off.

Boring for Truth—Another Bore.

As there is a new teacher, I'll come back to the Gazette's Bible class. I've been lonesome since "Phi" abandoned me after first telling me he did "not believe that each and every book of the Bible proves each and every other book," and then setting up the few words: "And his [Solomon's] songs were one thousand and five," 1 Kings 4: 32, to prove the Divinity of the Song of Solomon. I can't see if one book does not prove another book, how 1st Kings can prove the Song of Songs, even if the words he quotes had any reference to the question I asked him.

Of course, then, as my first class is mute, I welcome the new teacher. I hope that, like "Phi," he searches the Scriptures daily, with constant prayer, so that he can "know of the doctrine, whether it be of God," but I hope also that he is a wise and learned man besides; for all the daily searching and prayer and moving of the Spirit I say it, I hope, with reverence taught "Phi" on Tuesday, the 12th inst., that the Song of Solomon was not to be proved by another book, and on Wednesday, the 20th inst., taught him, with some misgiving how ever, that it was to be proved by another book, the 1st Kings.

Besides, if upright, daily search of the Scriptures with prayer for Divine guidance, suffice to show the inspiration of the Bible, it must at the same time show believers its true meaning; for, as Bishop Walton says, "The Word of God does not consist in mere letters, whether written or printed, but in the sense of it," and if it do this, the same truth as to the "pre-millennial" would have been shown to both "Phi" and "W." and the many columns of the Gazette, well filled with text of Holy Writ, would never have been written. Each uses the same method of exegesis, and yet, they reach opposite conclusions. One finds one and the other two Gospels in the New Testament.

Manifestly, if a rule for computing interest were proposed to the banks here, and with the same data Mr. Hoff and Mr. Lambert each reached a different result that rule would never be used again. Surely the churches should be as sure as the banks! Surely there should be as good a rule for the treasure laid up in Heaven as for that on earth, which the world consumes and thieves steal.

Our new teacher does not seem satisfied with Phi's treatment of the Song of Solomon, and he respects, one of his pupils is like him. He tells us that it will be apparent that such a poem would not have found acceptance among the good and virtuous "unless possessing some important beyond its mere literal meaning."

Then who is to determine what its true meaning is—Solomon, who A. M. 2231, composed it on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, as a kind of epiphany to his wedding, or Yezzo, writing in the Alexandria Gazette in A. M. 1879?

If the ancient Jews were right in regarding it as an allegory of the love of Jehovah for the Jews, did they, also, teach that it is an allegory of the love of Christ for the Church in the new law?

Who taught the Christian Fathers, in the first centuries, and St. Bernard, in medieval times, that the song had become mystical and not literal, and that its serious expressions imaged spiritual delights?

What answers will be to the Word of God? Surely these questions are not capricious. They grow out of the very marrow of the subject.

The Harbor.

The 15th, 16th and 17th sections of chapter 10 of the Corporation Code provide, that no person shall kick, ground or flat any unworthy vessels, hulks, logs, &c., between Pendleton and Green streets, under a penalty of \$50 and a further fine of \$5 per day for every day they shall remain there. This law further provides, that any person or persons who shall throw into the river or docks any rubbish that will not float on the water shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than \$1 or more than \$20 for each offence. This law was formerly enforced against boys and others for throwing a single stone or oyster shell into the river. How is it now? Our docks are full of old logs and hulks, and a hundred tons of mud and filth is brought from the flats in front of Washington, and dumped into the river, opposite this city, daily. Vessels are grounded on it, and nothing has yet been done to prevent the ruin of our beautiful harbor. It is to be hoped that our worthy and efficient Mayor will take this matter in hand and stop it where it is. If those parties cannot be reached by law the squad of A. L. I. who fired the last salute, if ordered, would war those transgressors off, or reach them with their field pieces, and at the next meeting of the Council a Harbor Master should be elected.

Political Trouble in California.

A collect riot is imminent in San Francisco. A bitter canvass for city officers has been in progress there, and Isaac S. Kallach, formerly pastor of the Fremont Temple at Boston, who gained some years ago an unenviable notoriety, is the candidate of the Workmen's party for Mayor. The San Francisco Chronicle is conducted by the brothers De Young.

After Kallach was nominated for Mayor, Charles De Young, in a speech at the State Convention of Honorable Bluffs, announced that he would compel Kallach's withdrawal from the contest. Subsequently he notified Kallach that unless he withdrew he would raise up his record in the columns of the Chronicle. Kallach sent word back to him to go ahead; that he could tell words things about the De Youngs than they could bring against him. On Wednesday last the Chronicle came out with a long article reviewing Kallach's career in Boston and Kansas, dwelling particularly on his reported amours, and also ventilated his political and business record. On Thursday and Friday the Chronicle contained similar and more elaborated articles, and dredged to Kallach's father, now dead, renegeing sundry immoralities on his part.

Kallach had advertised a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Temple Friday night, at which it was given out that he would read a copy of an article, published some time ago, in a little paper called The Sun, by B. E. Naphtaly. This article was an attack upon the personal and family record of the De Youngs, of a most pronounced character, and led to an attempt on their part to kill Naphtaly, which failed. De Young sent Kallach word that if he read that article he would shoot him on sight. Friday night an immense audience gathered at the Metropolitan Temple, and the street outside was packed with a crowd numbering thousands. Kallach addressed the indoor meeting, scoring the De Youngs mercilessly, and reflecting on their personal record and family antecedents in the most direct manner. After adjourning the meeting in the hall he went outside, mounted a stand, and spoke briefly. After reviewing the attacks of the Chronicle upon himself, he said: "In making the reputations of my father, who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalistic vipers have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. Their charges are made such as an attack on a man and I am assisted in propagating them by the basest procreancy of a scribe. He said he had the Sun article in his pocket (cries of "Read it! Read it!") but he did not wish to expend all his ammunition at once. It should be published immediately in the workmen's paper, the Open Letter.

Charles De Young drove to the Metropolitan Temple alone in a coupé. At the time Kallach was about stepping into a carriage with Carl Browne, De Young sent an American district messenger boy to him to say that a gentleman wished to speak to him. As Kallach approached the coupé De Young fired, hitting him in the breast just above the heart. Kallach staggered and turned to escape. De Young fired again, hitting him in the hip or thigh. It would appear that trouble had been anticipated, as quite a number of workmen were in the vicinity of the Temple. They at once made a rush for the coupé, seized the horses' heads and endeavored to get De Young out; he kept them at bay for a moment with his pistol. He kept time an officer arrived on the scene. The crowd seized the coupé and overturned it as it went over De Young's head. He and the officer were at once attacked by the mob, who were down and trampled on, and De Young beaten about the head and face, though not very seriously. Two officers, De Young and the driver of the coupé, struggled through the crowd amid cries of "Halt him!" "Kill him!"

At the corner of Fifth and Market streets two more officers made their appearance, and with their assistance, De Young was taken to the Baldwin Hotel and escaping by another entrance got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the police station, the crowd following.

De Young was at once taken to one of the tank cells, while the crowd, numbering thousands and surrounded the prison and evincing a desire to make an attack. Mainline the police rapidly assembled, ropes were stretched across the streets leading to the prison, and every preparation was made to resist attack. The Chief of Police at once called General McDermott in consultation, and Attorney General Hamilton, who was present, telegraphed to Gov. Irwin for aid.

No answer has yet been received, as the Governor is away whereabouts are not known. General McDermott at once assumed the responsibility, and ordered the military to assemble at their quarters, where they are now, awaiting orders. News of the trouble spread like wild fire through the city, and the streets were soon crowded with excited throngs.

Strong guards were placed over the Chronicle business and printing office to prevent them from being sacked. M. H. De Young, who was at the Chronicle office at the time of the shooting, at once sought the city prison, where he is now in company with Charles. For some time it was uncertain what had been done with the brothers, many believing that they had been removed to Fort Alcatraz for greater safety, but they are still at the prison.

Kearney arrived on the Valley last Saturday evening, was escorted to the stand lots by an immense crowd, and the Workmen's military companies, comprising 150 men, with rifles and fixed bayonets.

A crowd had assembled there before his arrival and was harangued by several prominent workmen, counselling prudent action. Kearney began addressing the assemblage, which covered the entire space between the railroad and Market streets. Probably not less than 20,000 persons were present. The tide of violence which prevailed during the day had apparently in no wise diminished, and, at a word from Kearney, the whole body would have poured down town without hesitation to wreak vengeance on the De Youngs, but he urged them to wait and see whether Kallach's wound was fatal.

Never was Kearney's boundless influence over his followers exhibited to better advantage. Although the vast crowd were fairly howling for the blood of the De Youngs, they yielded implicitly to his advice, and when he dismissed them surged away in various directions, evidently prepared to follow his advice to the letter. Everything was very quiet about the Chronicle during the evening. The house of the Chronicle was surrounded early in the evening by a considerable crowd. There was some talk of mobbing, but no action was taken. The office was closed early in the evening, and left in charge of the police. The printing office on Clay street was ransacked as usual, guarded by a strong detachment of police. No demonstration whatever was made during the evening. Montgomery street was almost deserted until after the adjournment of the said lot meeting. At the Central Station, where the De Youngs were confined, the whole police force assembled, except those stationed at a few other points, all the other beats being left to take care of themselves.

Upon application Gen. McDermott was authorized to draw from Benita Arsenal 50,000 cartridges for the use of the State.

On Sunday everything remained perfectly quiet in the city. The full police force was on duty at the Central Station, a galling battery quartered in the police court room and a light battery in the court yard. A guard of police has also been kept over the business and printing offices of the Chronicle. The streets during the day presented their usual aspect, no unusual crowd being noticeable anywhere, except in the vicinity of Metropolitan Temple. There a great throng of men, women and children hung round all day, drawn by morbid curiosity or desire to learn the latest advices concerning the state of the wounded preacher. Ropes were stretched to

keep the crowd from the immediate vicinity of the building, and the street is guarded by sentries drawn from the Workmen's military companies, who allow no vehicles, except street cars, to pass. The bark has been spread on the track to deaden the sound.—Kallach's condition throughout the day has been comparatively favorable. Every half-hour bulletins were posted regarding Kallach's condition. In front of the building a large canvas, on which is painted the following: "The Workmen want peace and order. No Chronicle murderers shall rule this people."

At the said lot Sunday afternoon an immense crowd assembled. Kearney called the meeting to order. He began by claiming that the workmen's party is to day the party of law and order in the city. He then went on to remind them that the eyes of the country were on them; that in the coming election they held victory in their grasp and must not throw it away by any injudicious action. In a few days more they would accomplish at the polls that for which they had been striving for the past two years. The Chinese must go and De Young must hang when they obtain control of the government. He then compared the assault on Kallach with the Terry-Broderick duel to the disadvantage of De Young, who gave his victim no chance for defence. He argued that the shooting of Kallach was not due to his words on Friday night, but in pursuance of a deliberate plan to put him out of the way. He alleged that last Tuesday he, Kearney, while at Union received a message from De Young asking a fiction on the basis of Kallach's withdrawal. He refused, and the next day the Chronicle opened an attack, claiming that it could also be proved that Kallach was offered \$50,000 to withdraw, which he refused. He enlarged upon the theory that an attempt was being made to induce the workmen to adopt violent measures, in order to destroy their chances in the coming election. He closed by adjuring the crowd after the meeting closed to disperse quietly to their homes, and not to assemble en masse until again called upon.

A resolution was adopted to withdraw all patronage from the Chronicle and from any firm advertising in its columns.

J. M. Kallach, a son of Dr. Kallach, was then introduced and was received with tumultuous cheers. He thanked the audience for their recognition, believing it to be a token of respect for and gratitude to the man lying near the point of death for their sake. He assailed De Young in language no less outspoken than that used by his father, but advised moderation and no violence. Let the law take its course, and make it take it. He appealed to the party, if De Young was not guilty let him be killed, and help the speaker to kill him.

William Welles, C. J. Beersicker, Elias Barbour and others addressed the meeting, all to the same general purport.

Unless Kallach's death ensues there is no further danger of violence. The workmen have recovered from the first burst of frenzy and are now disposed to keep quiet and await developments. The city this evening is as quiet as ever, and the authorities, while observing all due precautions are satisfied that the danger is past.

Charles De Young, the senior proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, is a native of New Orleans, La., and is of French extraction. He is the eldest of three brothers, and, the family being very poor, he received little or no education. He began life in San Francisco as a newsboy. He was afterwards apprenticed to the printer's trade, but learned even that imperfectly, beginning in business for himself before his apprenticeship expired. In 1850 he started the Dramatic Chronicle, which, in a few years developed into a successful enterprise. He associated his brothers in the paper, Henry becoming business manager, and Michael attending to the editorial part. Charles was then editing. Soon after the war the paper gave way to the San Francisco Chronicle. De Young is a man of great enterprise in securing news, and whilst he cannot write an editorial himself, he prints one, and in an editorial suit him, and he prints one that he does not collect his views during the troubles arising from the publication of the scandalous article in the San Francisco Sun, out of which the shooting grew, the Chronicle was necessarily obliged to print the news regarding the arrest and trial of the printers and Naphtaly, but Mr. De Young never saw a line of it. A special edition of one copy of the Chronicle was printed every night, and left with the old lady by the regular carrier, and but for the affair of Saturday it is doubtful if Mr. De Young would have known that she had been disgraced. As a business man, De Young holds a high position in San Francisco, and his paper is probably worth today \$250,000. Rev. I. S. Kallach was born in Portland, Me., where his father was also a preacher. In college he was said to have been a wild boy, and early evinced a fondness for women of a fast character and compromising order. He was the first regular pastor of the Temple Society, which built the Tremont Temple, Boston, and soon after he came to San Francisco, and the boldness of his language, being both able and sensational. In January, 1857, stories were circulated about his doubtful attentions to certain ladies of his congregation, but the trustees of the Temple, after an investigation, rendered a verdict finding that the innocence of Mr. Kallach was fully established in their minds. In February of the same year, however, Mr. Kallach was indicted by the grand jury of Boston for adultery with an unknown woman at the Melmore Hotel, whom he had introduced to the society of his congregation. He was indicted three days, and resulted in a hung jury, eight being for acquittal and four for conviction. He resumed his pastoral duties, and the church and congregation stood by him, but his usefulness was undoubtedly impaired in Boston. He was afterwards called to the Light Street Baptist Church, of New York, and then to California. In Kansas there were reports of a trouble similar to that in Boston.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—I a. m.—Every thing is perfectly quiet throughout the city, and there is not the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance during the remainder of the night. At midnight Mr. Kallach was sleeping and had been for several hours. No one is admitted, but it is reported that his condition is very favorable. One of the police on duty stated that about 7.30 o'clock he got an opportunity to look through a window and saw Mr. Kallach sitting up in bed with a pillow behind him. He professed to believe that the reports of his critical condition were greatly exaggerated.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—9 a. m.—Every thing has been perfectly quiet throughout the night, and this morning people are going about their business as usual, and there is no appearance of any excitement. Mr. Kallach passed a comfortable night and this morning his condition is much improved.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, O., August 25.—The fire in the Cleveland Paper Company's Rag Warehouse, Saturday night, was quite extensive. The net loss on stock and building is \$30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. The insurance on the building is \$14,000, on stock \$31,000; on machinery and presses \$5,000; and on the furniture \$1,000.

STOCKTON, Me., Aug. 25.—A fire this morning, originating in Amos Dickey's store, occupied by W. F. Griffin, destroyed the same, with the adjoining stores of B. M. Roberts and C. O. Roberts. Total loss about \$8,000. Insurance \$3,500.

Challenge.

New York, Aug. 25.—Capt. Webb, the English swimmer, has published a challenge in which he says he is not satisfied with the result of his contest with Horatio Batters, the valued latter to a swimming match "for a similar stake, and with the same privileges," he (Brynton) allowing the same ratio of 20 to 25 in any number of miles from ten to twenty that he may choose to swim.

The Fairfax Contested Election Case.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
FAIRFAX, C. H., Aug. 25.—Yesterday the County Court, Judge C. W. Wattle, of Alexandria, presiding, disposed of the election case of Petitioners vs. R. F. Broadwater. The election for county officers held the 22nd day of last May, Fox and Broadwater were opposing candidates for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue on the North side of the Road. The canvassers of the vote, after a full examination and count, certified to the clerk of the court that R. F. Broadwater had received a majority of 26 of the votes cast; and that he was therefore duly elected. Within ten days after the day of election (see ch. 9, p. 172 code, 1873) J. W. Graham and 16 others filed their petition alleging "that said election was void and illegal, and the returns thereof false, and in support of their said complaint, they allege as follows," &c. The conteste filed his answer averring that he held the certificate of election, denying the allegations of the petitioners, and charging fraud and illegality at all the precincts where Fox received a majority of votes. On this petition and answer, and the other papers filed therewith, the case came up for hearing. Gen. Wm. H. Payne and Thomas Moore, esq., appeared for the conteste, and Edmund Burke, esq., and G. R. S. Turberville, esq., for the conteste. The counsel for the conteste moved to quash the complaint, on the ground that the affidavit required by the statute was not subscribed to by the affidavits, which motion the court overruled holding that the law had been substantially complied with. The counsel for conteste then moved that the complaint be dismissed because five of the parties who had signed it wished to abandon it and desired the same to be dismissed. But the court overruled this motion on the ground that the machinery of the contest which had been set in motion by these parties could not be stopped because of their desire to withdraw and retract. The counsel for the defendant then moved to dismiss the proceedings because four of the petitioners were not qualified voters on the day of election. This motion the court also overruled, deciding that it was only necessary that they be qualified on the day the petition was filed. The counsel for defendant then offered testimony to show that—

1. W. T. Davis, one of the petitioners, had never registered or paid his expiration tax; which being shown to the satisfaction of the court, it ordered his name to be stricken from the petition.

2. That Richard Johnson, one of the petitioners, was disqualified at the day of the filing the petition. Counsel for contestants showed by testimony that the said petitioner had been exempted by the County Court from payment of the expiration tax. The Court held that the constitution in assessing the head tax had in view the collection of a certain amount of revenue for the support of the schools and did not intend that this object should be in any manner restricted by the exemption of individuals; that the County Court had no authority to make such an order, and that the name of Richard Johnson, he having failed to qualify himself, must be stricken from the petition.

3. That Bartlett Skinner, one of the petitioners, had not duly qualified himself by the payment of the expiration tax. Counsel for contestants showed by Skinner that he directed the treasurer to apply \$1.50 (drawn jury attendance due him and payable out of the county treasury) to the payment of said tax. The Court held this insufficient and decided that the receipt of the treasurer, which the said petitioner had not obtained, was the only good evidence of such payment, and moreover that said attendance fee was properly a credit on the petitioner's unpaid county taxes, and ordered that his name be stricken from the petition.

4. That W. S. Riegles was disqualified because he had not paid the penalty required by law from a delinquent, although he had paid the \$1 expiration tax itself. The Court inclined to the opinion that the dollar was all that could be constitutionally exacted, but did not pass finally on this question, it being unnecessary.

Three names having been stricken from the petition, the number was reduced to 14, and the counsel for defense moved that the petition be dismissed because the statute requiring 15 qualified petitioners had not been complied with, which motion was entertained and the contest accordingly dismissed, the Court overruling the motion of counsel for contestants to amend.

Counsel for contestants excepted to the rulings of the Court in the cases of Johnson and Skinner, and will apply to the Circuit Court for a supersedeas. Counsel for defense had excepted to first three rulings, but they were, of course, not entered of record.

RESCUED BY A TROUT.—Estimated by their game qualities and the difficulty sometimes experienced in safely landing them, the larger specimens of our mountain trout, says the Helena [Montana] Herald, weigh like sturgeon. This fact is established whenever the trout hooked in a pool with a sufficient depth and spread of water can bring to bear in his native element the full resisting force of his remarkably strong and active tail.</